

United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, assigned to duty in this State for indefinite periods, shall be considered non-residents for the purposes only of this section.

With the approval of the Governor, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may issue complimentary guest cards, permits or licenses to persons visiting the State from any foreign country or province, or may recognize and permit the use of such guest cards, permits or licenses granted by other States, for the operation of motor vehicles in the State of Maryland.

Any resident of another State who shall come to this State and take up permanent residence herein shall be entitled to use the license and identification marker on his, or her motor vehicle for thirty days, and no more from the time when residence in this State first begins.

Any non-resident operating a motor vehicle in this State contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of displaying a fictitious marker, or operating without a license and subject to the penalties prescribed elsewhere in this sub-title for such offenses in the case of residents.

Any reciprocal agreement which may exist, or be entered into hereafter between the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of Section 260 of this Article, shall be subject in every respect to the provisions of this section.

Secs. 187 and 188 held not to apply to one who was resident of Md. at time of accident but became non-resident before action was brought. *Suit v. Shailer*, 18 F. Supp. 568.

In absence of national legislation state may prescribe uniform regulations necessary for public safety and order in respect to operation of motor vehicles upon its highways—those moving in interstate commerce as well as others. The reasonableness of state's regulations are open to inquiry so far as they affect interstate commerce, and in that regard it is subordinate to the will of congress. Regulations and charges under sec. 143 of Code of 1912, (vol. 2), held reasonable; who may not complain of law. *Hendrick v. Maryland*, 59 L. Ed. 385. (See also 115 Md. 552.)

1929, ch. 254, sec. 190A. 1931, ch. 70, sec. 190A. 1933, ch. 288, sec. 190A.

**188.** The acceptance by a non-resident individual, firm or corporation of the rights and privileges of using the roads and highways of Maryland, which rights and privileges are conferred by Section 187 or by any other law, as evidenced by his, their or its operation of a motor vehicle on any of the public highways within the limits of this State, shall be deemed equivalent to an appointment by such non-resident individual, firm or corporation of the Secretary of State, or his successor in office, to be his, their or its true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful processes in any action or proceeding instituted, filed or pending against him, them or it, growing out of any accident or collision in which said non-resident may be involved, while operating or causing to be operated, a motor vehicle on such public highway and said acceptance of the rights and privileges of using said highways or the operation of said motor vehicle by said non-resident individual, firm or corporation within this State, shall be a signification of his, their or its agreement that any such process against him, them or it which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity (except as hereinafter provided) as if served on him, them or it personally. Service of such persons shall be made by leaving a copy of the process with a fee of \$2.00 in the hands of the Secretary of State or in his office, and such service shall be sufficient service upon the said non-resident individual, firm or corporation, and of full force and effect in any court and before any Justice of the Peace of this State; provided that notice of such service and a copy of the declaration, cause of action